



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

economic, was formed in 1845, and at one time was composed of 700 buying associations, few of which survived the Civil War. The Sovereigns of Industry, organized on a purely economic basis, controlled numerous co-operative stores; but this movement disappeared in the crisis of 1878. More recently, in connection with the grange associations, co-operation, in the form of stores, buying clubs, and trade-discount arrangements with retailers, has had considerable success. The co-operative sale of produce has been carried on with profit by the small farmers and dairymen. Employees of department stores have banded themselves into buying associations with some success.

The author attributes the slow growth of co-operation in New England to lack of business experience on the part of the members of the societies; the admixture of social and political objects with the true co-operative object; unsympathetic laws which deter the formation of incorporated societies; the cosmopolitan nature of the population; and the lack of any scheme of federation among the various branches of co-operative activity. Those co-operative ventures that have been most successful have been fostered by the state grange federations.

Co-operation flourishes where thrift and want exist side by side; and the fact that this phenomenon is rare in this country is one of the fundamental causes of the comparative failure of the movement in America. However, one hesitates to add anything to Dr. Ford's comprehensive analysis; his conclusions are the results of a thorough and personal investigation of co-operation, in New England and in Europe.

Syndicalism: A Critical Examination. By J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1912. 16mo, pp. 74. 60 cents.

The leader of the British Labor party has expanded into a slim volume six articles on syndicalism published in the *Daily Chronicle* in May, 1912. His point of view is that of a trade-unionist who believes that progress for organized labor lies in "operating in the factory and workshop, keeping alive labor issues and labor demands," while acting with a Parliamentary party which steadily changes social organization and secures the permanence of every gain acquired. Naturally Mr. Macdonald has followed closely the progress of syndicalism and writes with easy knowledge and sharp journalistic stroke of its activities, albeit he does not fail to put the case against it and gives home thrusts with the vigor one expects when a labor leader writes of an insurgent wing of the same movement.

He attacks syndicalism really from three standpoints: its philosophy, its program, and its leaders. Its philosophy is esoteric. Sorel is the philosopher-poet of force, and is to be interpreted as a Bergson disciple who has mistakenly thrown over the critical intellect to follow Nietzsche and inspired feeling. The program of the general strike hits the poorest wage-earners first and most heavily, and leads only to violence. Sabotage and similar methods

"rouse in society reactionary passions and prejudices which defeat the work of every agency making for the emancipation of labor." The leaders of syndicalism are agitators rather than organizers or administrators. Haywood is the embodiment of the Sorel philosophy—"useless on committee, a torch amongst a crowd of uncritical and credulous workmen."

The single service, in Mr. Macdonald's opinion, that syndicalism has done is, "its emphasizing that organized labor must not go to sleep in the belief that others are doing its work." It is fair to note here that the chapter on the movement in Great Britain fails to convince. The writer asserts with respect to railways and mines that "the revival of trade-union activity was erroneously identified with the syndicalist movement," and declares that "all that is happening in England at present is that trade-unionism as an active force is reviving." This appears disingenuous in the light of his general admission that syndicalism has quickened organized labor and in view of his reference to a House of Commons debate on syndicalism when labor activity was at its height. Despite this bias, which may be equated, the book gives a short, clear, and simple presentation of its subject.

Modern Philanthropy. By WILLIAM H. ALLEN. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1912. 12mo, pp. 16+437. \$1.50 net.

Several thousand letters of appeal sent to Mrs. E. H. Harriman, soliciting in the aggregate \$267,000,000, were turned over to the Bureau of Municipal Research for study. The analysis of these letters has furnished Dr. Allen, the bureau's director, with a framework for the development of his theories of modern philanthropy. The appeals, from both individuals and institutions, were examined with minute, sympathetic care; none was too trivial, none was too bold to justify its discard before its social lesson was learned, for even "misfortune's crank is often prosperity's philosopher." The complementary side of the problem is studied in turn—that of giving and the giver; and the vagrant or arbitrary methods too often followed lead the author to work out in practical detail his constructive theory of what giving should rightly be.

A clearing-house for givers is the subject of the third section of the book. This is but an elaboration of an ideal which is prevalent throughout modern charity organization, if as yet only partly attained. Dr. Allen's particular contribution to this phase of charity technique is his emphasis on the side of the appeal and the duty of the clearing-house to aid in making the appeal adequate and effective. What he conceives to be the rights, and, conversely, the responsibilities of givers the author groups together at the end of the book in his "Magna Charta for Givers."

Two themes are constantly reiterated throughout. One is the right, the duty, of the institution to appeal, but only in the frankest, most honest, and above-board manner; the other is the duty of the giver, not only to respond to